

## THE PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

### How the States are to be Restored.

The following is a revised copy of the speech made by President Johnson on Monday, at the interview accorded to the Representatives of nine Southern States:

GENTLEMEN—I can only say, in reply to the remarks of your chairman, that I am highly gratified to receive the assurance he has given me. They are more than I could have expected under the circumstances. I must say I was unprepared to receive so numerous a delegation on this occasion; it was unexpected; I had no idea it was to be so large, or represent so many States. When I expressed as I did my willingness to see at any time so many of you as choose to do me the honor to call upon me, and stated that I should be gratified at receiving any manifestation of regard you might think proper to make, I was totally unprepared for anything like the present demonstration. I am free to say it excites in my mind feelings and emotions language is totally inadequate to express. When I look back upon my past actions, and recall a period scarcely more than four short years ago, when I stood battling for principles which many of you opposed and thought were wrong, I was battling for the same principles that actuate me to-day, and which principles I thank my God you have come forward on this occasion to manifest a disposition to support. I say now, as I have said on many former occasions, that I entertain no personal resentments, enmities, or animosities to any living soul south of Mason and Dixon's line, however much he may have differed from me in principle. The stand I then took I claim to have been the only true one. I remember how I stood pleading with my Southern brethren when they stood with their hats in their hands ready to turn their backs upon the United States; how I implored them to stand with me there and maintain our right and fight our battles under the laws and Constitution of the United States. I think now, as I thought then, and endeavored to induce them to believe, that our true position was under the law and under the Constitution of the United States, and that the principle of the Union with the institution of slavery in it; but that principle made an issue that rendered a disintegration possible—if that made an issue which should prevent us from transmitting to our children a country as bequeathed to us by our fathers—I had nothing else to do but stand by the Government, be the consequences what they might. I said then, what you all know, that I was for the institutions of the country as guaranteed by the Constitution, but above all things I was for the Union of the States. I remember the taunts, the jeers, the scowls with which I was treated. I remember the circle that stood around me, and remember the threats and intimidations that were freely uttered by the men who opposed me, and whom I wanted to befriend and guide by the light that I led me; but, feeling conscious in my own integrity, and that I was right, I heeded not what they might say or do to me, and was inspired and encouraged to do my duty regardless of ought else, and have lived to see the realization of my predictions and the fatal error of those whom I vainly essayed to save from the results I could not but foresee. Gentlemen, we have passed through this rebellion. I say we, for it was we who are responsible for it. Yes, the South made the issue, and I know the nature of the Southern people well enough to know that when they have become convinced of an error they frankly acknowledge it, in a manly, open, direct manner; and now, in the performance of that duty, or, indeed, in any act they undertake to perform, they do it heartily and frankly; and now that they come to me I understand them as saying that: "We made the issue. We set up the Union of the States against the institution of slavery; we selected as arbitrator the God of battles; the arbitration was the sword. The issue was fairly and honorably met. Both the questions presented have been settled against us, and we are prepared to accept the issue." I find on all sides this spirit of candor and honor prevailing. It is said by all—the issue was ours, and the judgment has been given against us, and the decision having been made against us, we feel bound in honor to abide by the arbitration. In doing this, we are doing ourselves no dishonor, and should not feel humiliated or degraded, but rather that we are ennobling ourselves by our action; and we should feel that the Government has treated us magnanimously, and meet the Government upon the terms it has so magnanimously proffered. So far as I am concerned personally, I am untroubled by any question, whether it affects the North or the South, the East or the West. I stand where I did of old, battling for the Constitution and the Union of these United States. In doing so, I know I opposed some of you gentlemen of the South when this doctrine of secession was being urged upon the country, and the declaration of your right to break up the Government and disintegrate the Union was made. I stand to-day as I have ever stood, firmly in the opinion that if a monopoly contends against this country the monopoly must go down and the country must go up. Yes, the issue was made by the South against the Government, and the Government has triumphed; and the South, true to her ancient instincts of frankness and manly honor, comes forth and expresses her willingness to abide the result of the decision in good faith. While I think that the rebellion has been arrested and subdued, and am happy in the consciousness of a duty well-performed, I want not only you, but the people of the world to know that while I dreaded and feared the disintegration of the States, I am equally opposed to consolidation or concentration of power here, under whatever guise or name; and if the issue is forced upon us, I shall still endeavor to pursue the same efforts to dissuade from this doctrine of running to extremes; but I say let the same rules be applied. Let the Constitution be our guide. Let the preservation of that and the Union of the States be our principal aim. Let it be our hope that the Government may be perpetual, and that the principles of the Government, founded as they are on right and justice, may be handed down without spot or blemish to our posterity. As I have before remarked to you, I am gratified to see so many of you here to-day. It manifests a spirit I am pleased to observe. I know it has been said of me that my asperities are sharp, that I have vindictive feelings to gratify, and that I should not fail to avail myself of the opportunities that would present themselves to gratify such despic-

ble feelings. Gentlemen, if my acts will not speak for me and themselves, then any professions I might now make would be equally useless. But, gentlemen, if I know myself, as I think I do, I know that I am of the Southern people; and I love them and will do all in my power to restore them to that state of happiness and prosperity which they enjoyed before the madness of misguided men in whom they had reposed their confidence led them astray to their own undoing. If there is any thing that can be done on my part, on correct principles, on the principles of the Constitution, to promote these ends, be assured it shall be done. Let me assure you, also, that there is no disposition on the part of the Government to deal harshly with the Southern people. There may be speeches published from various quarters that may breathe a different spirit. Do not let them trouble or excite you, but believe that it is, as it is, the great object of the Government to make the union of these United States more complete and perfect than ever, and to maintain it on constitutional principles, if possible, more firm than it has ever before been. Then why cannot all come up to the work in the proper spirit? In other words let us look to the Constitution. The issue has been made and decided; then, as wise men—as men who are right, and are determined to follow it as fathers and brothers, and as men who love their country in this hour of trial and suffering—why cannot we come up and help to settle the questions of the hour and adjust them according to the principles of honor and justice? The institution of slavery is gone. The former status of the negro had to be changed, and we, as wise men, must recognize to circumstances as they surround us. (Voice—We are willing to do so. Yes, sir, we are willing to do so.) I believe you are. I believe when your faith is pledged, when your consent has been given, as I have already said, I believe it will be maintained in good faith, and every pledge or promise fully carried out. (Cries—It will.) All I ask or desire of the South or the North, the East or the West, is to be sustained in carrying out the principles of the Constitution. It is not to be denied that we have been great sufferers on both sides. Good men have fallen on both sides, and much misery has been endured as the necessary result of so gigantic a contest. Why, then, cannot we come together, and around the common altar of our country heal the wounds that have been made? Deep wounds have been inflicted. Our country has been scarred all over. Then why cannot we approach each other upon principles which are right in themselves and which will be productive of good to all? The day is not distant when we shall feel like some family that has had a deep and desperate feud, the various members of which have come together and compared the evils and sufferings they had inflicted upon each other. They had seen the influence of their error and its result, and governed by a generous spirit of conciliation, they had become mutually forgiving and forgiving, and returned to their old habits of fraternal kindness, and become better friends than ever. Then let us consider that the feud which alienated us has been settled and adjusted to our mutual satisfaction, and that we come together to be bound by firmer bonds of love, respect, and confidence than ever. The North cannot get along without the South, nor the South without the North, the East without the West, nor the West without the East; and I say it is our duty to do all that is in our power lies to perpetuate and make stronger the bonds of our Union, seeing that it is for the common good of all that we should be united. I feel that this Union, though but the creation of a century, it is to be perpetuated for all time, and that it cannot be destroyed except by the all-wise God who created it. Gentlemen, I repeat I sincerely thank you for the respect manifested on this occasion; and for the expressions of approbation and confidence please accept my sincere thanks.

Within a very short time the English papers have commenced bringing us accounts of Fenian demonstrations in Ireland. One newspaper says:

"The Fenians, it appears, are not confined to the southwest or western part of Ireland. They are to be found in the north as well. A body of them has appeared in the County Down—a district where their existence was never dreamt of. They marched through several towns with their insignia, and would have been attacked by the Orangemen, but the constabulary force interfered, and prevented any serious breach of the peace. It would really seem as if the accounts which have come from the other side of the Atlantic respecting the preponderance of the Fenians in Ireland were a fact, and not as many persons on this side of the water believed, a fiction."

One may infer from this that the late assertions of the Fenians in this country with reference to an early attempt against England, have a substantial foundation. We await with the liveliest curiosity the solution of a problem which includes the transportation of one or two hundred thousand armed Fenians to Ireland from this country.—[St. Louis Press.

### The Great Salt Springs in Saline.

We learn that this valuable property, at present owned by Messrs. Crews & Letcher, is about to be sold to a joint stock company for the purpose of better developing its value. There is no question that sooner or later, it is bound to be the means of untold wealth to its owners—and they have adopted the proper mode of developing it. No one has ever seen these great natural curiosities, without being at once struck with wonder and amazement. Within an area of a quarter of a mile, there are some eight or ten of those springs, two of which would each furnish a volume of water sufficient to propel a mill. The water is as strong (when tested by a salinometer), as any other in the United States, and the inflammable gas, thrown up in immense quantities, we have no doubt, indicates the existence of petroleum, possibly in greater abundance than any other locality in the Mississippi valley. We hope that the company will commence operations at once, in a way to test the matter, and at the same time to bring into requisition the immense wealth which is contained in it. We wish them all success in the enterprise.—[Lexington Express.

## Lincoln's Tomb.

During Grant's late visit to Springfield he visited "Oak Ridge," the burial ground, about two miles from the city, which is destined to receive the body of President Lincoln. A gentleman who accompanied him says:

The remains are still unburied, and lie in the reception-house, just as they came from Washington, watered by the tears of the nation. A guard-ten is pitched opposite to this house of the dead, on a rising knoll, surrounded by trees. Three sentries guard the sacred remains night and day, and the stone doors are kept open, so that the air may circulate freely through the place. An iron gate protects the remains from a close intrusion, although one can see the two coffins—those of the father, and the dear little son, who was carried here from Washington with him to their final resting place.

### THE MEXICAN QUESTION IN CABINET.

A Lively Scene between Seward and Harlan—Juarez not to be Supported. The Courier des Etats Unis, N. Y., of the 8th inst., has received from Washington the following dispatch:

The Mexican Question was discussed at the Cabinet meeting held on Thursday, and which was presided over by President Johnson. All the members present expressed themselves favorable to the statu quo except Mr. Harlan, Secretary of the Interior, who desired that Juarez should be at least indirectly supported. Quite a lively scene took place between Mr. Seward and Mr. Harlan, the premier telling Mr. Harlan that he sacrificed the true interests of the country to the love of vain popularity; that it was not dignified for this Government to aid Juarez indirectly, and that it was not advantageous to support him openly. President Johnson fully agrees with the Secretary of State, and declared that he regretted the speech of Mr. Harlan, made some time since in public, and that members of the Cabinet ought never to forget that their words are always construed as having been inspired by Government. He would lose no opportunity to disavow such inconsiderate speeches; the same as he had disavowed Sheridan's views by reducing his army two-thirds.

Mr. Johnson, when the meeting was about breaking up, said he would not determine upon a fixed policy toward Mexico before the meeting of Congress, when he would discuss in his message whatever might seem best for the country. It is evident that the President is animated with the same pacific feelings as Mr. Seward and the majority of the Cabinet.

If it is true that Juarez has evacuated Chihuahua, and is obliged to take refuge in the United States, the resumption of official relations with Mexico will be considerably facilitated.

Mr. Samuel M. Melton, formerly of this county, was killed several months since near Memphis, Tenn., in a personal difficulty. He had many relatives and friends in this county.—[Randolph Citizen.

### FOUR YEARS IN SECESSION.

Geo. C. W. Sherwood, 118 Lake Street, Chicago, Ill., publishes Four Years in Secession, adventures in and beyond the Union Lines, by Julius Henri Brown, Special War Correspondent of the New York Tribune. It is sold only by subscription.

This work embraces a great variety of facts, incidents and romance of the War, and contains an intensely interesting account of the Author's adventures and experiences.

The "lights and shadows" of the soldier's life, from scenes in the camp, on the march, among deserted plantations, in daring exploits amid the strife and carnage of the battle-field, in the hospital and in lonely prisons, are vividly portrayed.

Mr. Brown was an eye-witness of a wide range of stirring events in the South-west, and while a prisoner, a subject of the most perfidious treatment at the hands of the rebels.

From this vast field of mighty events and changing incidents, and from that long dreary night of suspense and anguish, which to thousands of his companions brought nought of morning, he comes forth again to the world, and pictures in burning words, this most eventful era of the world's history.

The sale of the work should be equal to its excellence. Sept. 21, 1865.—2w.

### THE AMERICAN CONFLICT.

We desire to call the attention of our readers to this Standard History of the American Rebellion, by Horace Greeley.

In its character and scope it has no competitor among all the Histories of the War. We assure our readers that Mr. Greeley's treatment of the subject is honest, impartial, straightforward and thorough. He permits public men, and political parties, to define their own positions, in speeches, letters and platforms. All of his statements are well fortified with statistical proof, and copious notes; he goes to the root and source, and, with a master's hand, traces the growing conflict through the entire period of our National Life. His style is vigorous and inspiring. In point of typographical execution and beauty of embellishments, it is a work of the very highest order. No intelligent American can afford to be without it. The work is sold only by subscription. Vol. I is now ready for delivery by Geo. C. W. Sherwood, 118 Lake St., Chicago, Ill., and by their Agents. Vol. II., which completes the work, is nearly prepared. We advise our readers to purchase this, the BEST HISTORY OF THE WAR. Sept. 21, 1865.—2w.

### GLASGOW MARKET.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY G. H. TATUM.

GLASGOW, Sep. 21, 1865.	
Sugar, N. O. ....	19 to 20 cts.
Coffee, ..... 38 to 40 "	
Molasses, Belcher's syrup, ..... 1.50 "	
Molasses, N. Y. ....	1.25 "
Salt, per barrel, ..... 5.50 "	
Flour, ..... \$5 per sack.	
Bar Iron, ..... 61 "	
Nails by the keg, ..... \$7.50 to \$8.50 "	
Corn meal per bushel, ..... \$1.00 "	
Bacon, Sides, ..... 20 "	
" Hams, ..... 15 "	
Shoulders, ..... 15 "	
Lard, ..... 20 "	
FARMERS PRODUCE BROUGHT TO TOWN.	
Potatoes, ..... 70c per bushel.	
Chickens, per dozen, ..... \$2.50 "	
Butter, per pound, ..... 20 to 25 "	
Eggs, per dozen, ..... 15 "	
Feathers, per pound, ..... 50 "	
Dry Hides, per pound, ..... 8 "	
Green Hides, per pound, ..... 3 "	
Cotton Yarn, per pound, ..... \$1.10 "	
Wheat, ..... \$1.50 to 2.00 "	
Corn, ..... 80 to 90 "	
Wool, (washed), ..... 35 to 50 "	
Tobacco, from \$3.00 to \$4.00 per hoghead to St. Louis, and freight 40 cts per 100 lbs.	
From St. Louis, \$1.00 per 100 lbs.	

## SILVER CREEK WOOLLEN MILLS.

I WISH TO INFORM my old customers and the public generally, that I have my Manufacturing in COMPLETE RUNNING ORDER, with an addition of the Latest Improved SPINNING MACHINERY, and am now prepared to CARD, SPIN and REEL YARN, all grades, at 25 cents per pound. Also, to CARD ROLLS and MANUFACTURE WOOL into 6-4 full cloth, 3 dog WHITE RED BLANKETS, GRAY and SADDLE BLANKETS; WHITE, COLORED and PLAID FLANNELS; GIRDING, CARPETS, &c., by the yard or on shares.

### FULLING AND DYEING.

Country Cloth, Flannel, &c., full, colored and finished, at 12 1/2 to 30 cents per yard, according to work, color and finish. I warrant my work done in a complete and workmanlike manner, and in due time, (since the war is over.) JOHN SUTLIFF. SILVER CREEK MILLS, near Rossmore, Randolph county, August 31, 1865.

SAM'L. STEINMETZ. H. H. SHEPHERD.

### STEINMETZ & SHEPHERD,

### WHOLESALE & RETAIL,

### GROCERS.

Cor. of Market and Water Streets,

GLASGOW, MO.

We have now on hand and are now in receipt daily of a

### LARGE AND VARIED ASSORTMENT

### OF

### GROCERIES

### OF

### EVERY DESCRIPTION.

which we are determined to sell as low as the market will possibly allow. Those wishing anything in our line will do well to

### Give Us a Call,

for we are determined to make it to the

### INTEREST OF THE PEOPLE

generally, to buy their groceries of us.

### Country Produce Wanted.

STEINMETZ & SHEPHERD.

August 21, 1865.

JOHN TILLMAN. J. W. HENYFORD

### TILLMAN & CO.

WATER STREET, GLASGOW MO.

Would call attention of all buyers of

### FAMILY

### GROCERIES

To their present stock, purchased after the large decline in Gold.

We are prepared to offer to our friends and customers a complete assortment of all kinds of Groceries at the

### Very Lowest Rates.

Will pay the highest CASH PRICE for

Bacon, Lard, Hides, Wool, Chick-

ens, Eggs, Butter, Potatoes, Apples

Corn, Wood, &c., &c.

### LUMBER.

We have just received a large Stock of PINE

LUMBER,

SHINGLES, LATHS, SASH, DOORS, &c.

Which we offer at reduced Prices. Call before buying elsewhere.

August 3, 1865.

TILLMAN & CO.

### New Furniture Store.

A. MINTER. J. W. HENYFORD.

### MINTER & CO.,

FIRST STREET, GLASGOW, MO.

KEEP constantly on hand a good assortment

of All kinds of Furniture,

which we offer at a small advance on St. Louis prices.

A complete stock of

### Metallic and Wooden Burial Cases

kept constantly on hand, for sale at reasonable rates.

All kinds of repairing done in a neat and workmanlike manner.

Aug. 9, 1865.

MINTER & CO.

## 1865. NEW STOCK

OF FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

Consisting in part of

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Hats and Caps.

AND

Gents' Furnishing Goods,

JUST RECEIVED BY

### J. LEHMAN

Having just returned from St. Louis, Mo., after purchasing one of the most complete assortments of Dry Goods, etc., ever brought to this market, I now offer these at

### Greatly Reduced Prices.

Purchasing goods for cash, I feel able to compete with all competitors. My motto is:

"Quick Sales and Small Profits."

Dealing exclusively in the Dry Goods line, it will be my aim to furnish all with goods at

### LOW PRICES.

I call especial attention to my stock of

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

which is the most complete ever brought to this market.

Thankful to the public for their past liberal patronage, I solicit a continuance of the same.

J. LEHMAN.

Glasgow, Mo., Aug. 24th, '65—ly.

### COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

HAVING associated with myself Mr. H. H. Shepherd, the style of the firm will be hereafter STEINMETZ & SHEPHERD. Thank-

ful for the liberal patronage extended to the old firm, I respectfully solicit the same for the new.

SAM'L. STEINMETZ.

August 31, 1865.—3w.

### Trustee's Sale of Land.

WHEREAS, William J. Ferrill and Elizabeth D. Ferrill, his wife, by their deed dated the 30th day of March, 1861, and recorded in the office of the recorder of Howard county, Missouri, in book "D," pages 49, 50 and 51, did convey to the undersigned the following real estate lying and being in the county of Howard, and State of Missouri, viz:

"The North-east quarter of the North-east quarter, also the North-east part of the North-west quarter of the North-east quarter, lying within the following described corners viz: commencing on the east line, within twenty-one and a half rods of the South-east corner of the North-west quarter of the North-east quarter, containing in all forty-six and one quarter acres, more or less, all in section twenty-three, township fifty, and range eighteen, at a small red elm tree, running thence North, to the North-east corner of aforesaid, thence west to C. B. Scripture's North-east corner, from thence rather South-west to the said C. B. Scripture's line to a stone opposite the west end of the enclosure of the house where Wm. M. Burnett lived upon the said C. B. Scripture's land, thence South-east to the beginning corner an elm tree." Said conveyance being in trust to secure the payment of a certain promissory note in said deed mentioned, and said note together with the interest due thereon, remaining due and unpaid, and at the request of the holder of said note, the undersigned will on

The 20th day of September, 1865,

on the premises aforesaid, and between the hours of nine o'clock in the forenoon, and five o'clock in the afternoon of said day, proceed to sell for cash in hand, to the highest and best bidder, the aforesaid real estate, for the purpose of paying the note in said deed mentioned, and the costs of this trust.

BARNABAS J. BALLEW,

Aug. 31, 1865—no 12 w. \$10. Trustee.

### ORDER OF PUBLICATION.

In Circuit Court, Howard county, Missouri, December term, 1865. In vacation August 11th, 1865.

Jno. J. Burris in his own right and as Executor of the last will and testament of John Burris, dec'd., Bartolomeo Burris, Thomas Burris, and Susan, his wife and Jenny Burris, Plaintiffs,

Against Oliver Russell and Mary Russell, his wife, Austin Kellam, James Kellam, Martha Kellam and John Kellam, Defendants.

NOW at this day comes the Plaintiffs aforesaid by their attorneys, and file in the office of the Clerk of the Howard Circuit Court, in vacation, their petition and affidavits, stating among other things, that the above named defendant, to-wit: Austin Kellam, James Kellam, Martha Kellam and John Kellam, are non-residents of this State, and cannot be served with process as the law directs. It is therefore ordered, by me, Clerk aforesaid, in vacation, that publication be made notifying them that an action has been commenced against them by petition for partition in the Circuit Court of Howard County, in the State of Missouri, the object and general nature of which is to procure an order of sale of certain tracts of land, situated in Howard County, Missouri, to-wit: the North-east fractional quarter of section No. thirty (30), township fifty-one (51), range seventeen (17), East half SE 1/4, section 20, township 51, range 17, North half of the SW 1/4 of section 29, township 51, range 17, West half of the SE quarter of section 29, township 51, range 17, and the West half of the NW 1/4 of section 29, township 51, range 17, containing in all three hundred and seventy-three acres, and that unless you the above named non-residents, defendants, be, and appear at the next term of said court, to be held at the court-house in the city of Fayette, in said county of Howard, on the first Monday in December next, and on or before the sixth day thereof, (if the term shall so long continue, if not, then before the end of the term,) judgment will be rendered against you, and the said land sold for distribution.

Given under my hand and official seal, {SEAL} August 11th, 1865.

C. H. STEWART, Clerk.

CLARK & COCKRELL, Att'ys for Pl'fs.

August 31, 1865—no 12 St. \$10.

### ORDER OF PUBLICATION.

In the Circuit Court, Saline county, State of Missouri, May term, 1865. May 11th.

Thomas M. Dow, Plaintiff,

vs. John W. Duggins and Henry C. Jones, Defendants.

It is ordered by the court that Henry C. Jones, one of said defendants, be notified by publication that an action by petition and summons has been commenced against him and the other defendant, John W. Duggins, for the recovery of damages to the amount of \$261.00, for two hogheads of tobacco, converted to use of defendants without plaintiff's consent, and unless the said Henry C. Jones be and appear in our Saline Circuit Court before the judge thereof, at the next term thereof, which commences and will be held in the court-house in the town of Marshall, Saline County, in the State of Missouri, on Monday the 6th day of November, A. D. 1865, and on or before the third day of said term, if the term shall so long continue, if not, then before the end of said term, and answer plaintiff's petition, the same will be taken as confessed, and judgment rendered accordingly.

A true copy, attested:

W. A. WILSON, Clerk.

CLARK & COCKRELL, Att'ys for Pl'f.

August 31, 1865—no 12 St. \$10.

### J. ROPER,

### DRUGGIST AND APOTHECARY.